

Università degli Studi di Padova

WNMA Project

Real-time crowd information using Bluetooth: a full-stack solution

Luca Marchiori 25 March 2024

Outline



- 1. Introduction
- 2. Technology stack
- 3. System Architecture
- 4. Field test
- 5. Results
- 6. Additional considerations
- 7. Conclusions

Introduction



Project Idea: is it possible to exploit Bluetooth to count how many people are there in a room / building and the occupancy trends?

- Seat availability in libraries (without reservation)
- Workforce management (effective deployment)
- Health-critical monitoring (pandemic)

Assumption: BT is a very diffused technology and nowadays most people have a BT-enabled device (smartphone, smartwatch, etc.) with them. Often it is turned on beacause of low energy consumption.

Scanner



The scanner is a device that periodically scans ¹the environment for Bluetooth devices and sends the data to the server. Implemented in Go, can run both on Raspberry Pi and Arduino².

Features

- Low energy consumptions
- Low cost hardware
- Easy deployment

Thanks to linux's crontab, the scanner can be scheduled to run at specific times, e.g. every 5 minutes.

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¹Use the go-bluetooth library and the Bluez DBus API

²Can be compiled for Arduino using TinyGo

Server



The server includes both a backend and a frontend developed in a product-ready fashion.

Backend

- Implemented in Go
- RESTful API
- Data storage: SQLite

Frontend

- Implemented in React
- Real-time data visualization

System Architecture



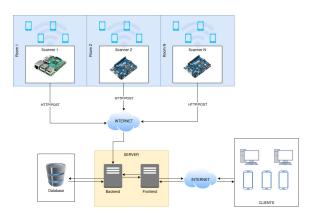


Figure: System architecture

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Field test

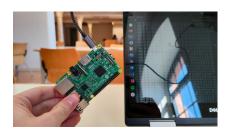


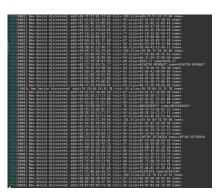
The system has been tested in a real environment: a small local library.

- The scanner (Raspberry Pi) has been placed in a central position
- To avoid hosting costs, the server has been deployed on the Raspberry loopback interface
- Three days of data collection with few people in the library

Field test



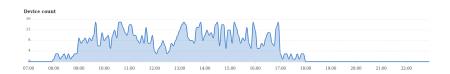




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Results





Simple device count

- High variability in the number of devices detected
- occupancy trend is hard to detect
- Chart is day-based

Results





Moving average device count

- Moving average with window of 25 minutes
- Trend is more visible

$$SMA_k = \frac{p_{n-k+1} + p_{n-k+2} + \dots + p_n}{k} = \frac{1}{k} \sum_{i=n-k+1}^n p_i$$
 (1)

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Results







 $00.00 \quad 00.50 \quad 01.40 \quad 02.30 \quad 03.20 \quad 04.10 \quad 05.50 \quad 05.50 \quad 05.50 \quad 06.40 \quad 07.30 \quad 08.20 \quad 09.10 \quad 10.00 \quad 10.50 \quad 11.40 \quad 12.30 \quad 13.20 \quad 14.10 \quad 15.00 \quad 15.50 \quad 16.40 \quad 17.30 \quad 18.20 \quad 19.10 \quad 20.00 \quad 20.50 \quad 21.40 \quad 22.30 \quad 23.20 \quad 10.10 \quad 10.1$

Average device count per time

```
SELECT scan.scanTime, COUNT(devices.id) AS numDevices FROM scan LEFT JOIN devices ON scan.id = devices.scanID WHERE scan.scannerID = ?
AND scan.scanTime BETWEEN ? AND ?
GROUP BY scan.scanTime;
```

Additional considerations



Privacy

- It may be possible to track user behaviour
- Data should be anonymized
- MAC randomization by Google and Apple helps

Data analysis: it is possible to further develop the system for advanced analysis of collected data.

- Affluence predictions
- Patterns
- User behaviour

Conclusions



The prototype has been successfully built as a complete product and seems to work as intended.

Problems

- Test data is insufficient: few days with small amount of people
- Not everyone has BT active
- People may have multiple BT devices
- Results may vary by locations (universities vs post office)

Conclusions

Further test and better data analysis are needed to evaluate the system's effectiveness.

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Thank you for your attention!